est at about middle; without a gibbous area near humeri. Surface not striate; punctures very fine, only slightly coarser than those of head and pronotum and separated mostly by four or five times their diameters or more.

Prosternum with the prosternal striae very broadly separated, straight, scarcely noticeably diverging towards apex and terminating at apical two-fifths; stria in front on anterior coxal cavity nearly straight, extending obliquely outward and hardly attaining apical one-fourth. Mesosternum anteriorly broadly and arcuately rounded, with the marginal stria obscure but complete; at sides with the marginal stria oblique but straight, not sinuate. Metasternum with a very finely impressed, median, longitudinal, complete line on disk; surface of disk about as finely punctate as pronotum and with the punctures seldom separated by as little as four times their diameters; at sides strongly, microscopically alutaceous, more sparsely, but not more coarsely, punctate. Ventral abdominal segments with the basal segment at middle punctate similarly to metasternal disk and at sides strongly alutaceous; four apical segments strongly and microscopically alutaceous throughout. Length, 1.5 mm.; breadth, 1.2 mm.

Type: In the collection of the British Museum (Natural History). Chili: (*Germain*).

Paratypes: Two with same data as above.

This new species may be distinguished from the cosmopolitan *M. ovalis* Beck by the complete absence of any arrangement of the elytral punctures in rows and by the absence of a gibbous portion near humeri. It is close to none of the described neotropical species.

A New Sub-Alpine Genus of Halticini From North America. (Coleop.: Chrysomelidae).

By Melville H. Hatch, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Orestioides gen. nov.

A genus of Halticini related to *Crepidodera* and *Orestia*. Metafemora evidently dilated, oblong oval. Antennae eleven-segmented, about half as long as body, the segments except the last less than twice as long as broad. Head with frontal tubercles strongly delimited in front, feebly delimited behind,

somewhat confluent at middle. Pronotum with a transverse basal impression at basal fourth delimited at ends by longitudinal impressions extending from the base for a third the length of the pronotum; base of pronotum not margined. Elytra with a scutellar and nine discal unimpressed series of punctures which become more or less obsolete before the apex, the ninth series at basal fourth more than twice as distant from the margin as from the eighth series. Prosternum densely coarsely punctate, produced behind and expanded behind the procoxal cavities, which are closed behind, the apex of the prosternum with a feebly differentiated mesal area that is feebly delimited by a pair of feeble carinae that do not extend in front of the procoxae. Metasternum narrowly produced in a margined lobe between the mesocoxae, completely covering the mesosternum.

Type: *Crepidodera robusta* LeC.

Orestioides runs to *Crepidodera* and *Orestia* in Heikertinger's key (Kol. Rund., X1, 1924, p. 42) possessing the shorter submonilliform antennae of *Orestia* and the prosternum of *Crepidodera*. From other related genera (*Derocrepis, Chalcoides, Hippuriphila*, and *Ochrosis*) it is distinguished by the form of its frontal tubercles, which are feebly delimited behind. I derive the name from the closely related *Orestia*, whose seventeen species are confined, for the most part, to the mountainous regions surrounding the Mediterranean Sea.

Crepidodera robusta LeC. (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist., XVI, 1874, p. 274.—Horn, Trans. Am. Ent. Soc., XVI, 1889, p. 239-241.—Heikertinger, Kol. Rund., XI, 1925, p. 65) was known to Horn by three specimens from the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Recently Mr. W. J. Brown (Can. Ent., LXIV, 1932, p. 209) recorded three specimens from Thunder Bay, Quebec, opposite Anticosti Island on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Laurence, and I have seen another specimen collected by him from an altitude of 3500 feet on Mt. Albert, Gaspe County, Quebec, on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Laurence. I have two specimens from Mt. Rainier, Washington, one taken by myself under a stone at Paradise Park (about 5500 feet) and one taken by Mr. S. E. Crumb near Tipsoo Lake (elevation 5314 feet).

Horn's description fits the material I have seen (two speci-

mens from Quebec and two from Washington) except that the pronotum is about seven-tenths as long as wide, not nearly twice as wide as long as described by Horn.

I am much indebted to Mr. W. J. Brown of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, for the loan of specimens of this interesting species.

Note:—Since submitting the above for publication, I took on July 19, 1935, a series of forty specimens of this species sweeping marsh grass at Longmire Springs on Mt. Rainier (elevation 2760 feet).

C. F. W. Muesebeck Named Division Head in U. S. Bureau of Entomology.

C. F. W. Muesebeck succeeds Harold Morrison as leader of the Division of Insect Identification in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Lee A. Strong, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, announced on October 31 last.

Doctor Morrison, who has been in immediate charge of the unit for the identification and classification of insects since July 1, 1928, will resume his studies on the classification and identification of scale insects, on which he is one of the world's leading authorities.

Mr. Muesebeck, who has been associated with the division he now heads since 1931, as assistant leader for most of that time, is recognized as one of the foremost authorities on parasitic wasps, his contributions to the classification of certain groups of Braconidae having attracted the attention of entomologists throughout the world. He has made important contributions also to information on the habits of parasites. Mr. Muesebeck had charge of one of the department's field laboratories in Europe for the collection and importation of parasites of insect pests of forest trees. He is a native of New York state and a graduate of Cornell University.—U. S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Information.